AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 Years, G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page Friday, July Fourth, 1913.

In Case Of A Battle

E L PASOANS may as well inform themselves upon just what to expect in case of a serious battle across the river. El Pasoans will receive absolutely no protection from the army of the United States, unless the present intention of the Washington government shall be radically changed. With the atrongest desire in the world to use their power and resources to protect El Paso against assault across the line, the military commanders along this border have no orders from Washington to justify a single act of protection, reprisal, interference, or punishment.

The limit of responsibility, under their present orders, will be to advise the combatants across the river not to fire this way. Then, when the bullets and shrapnel shell begin to fly over El Paso, perhaps killing and wounding our people as in May two years ago, the American army will simply take what comes, fold its hands, and try to care for the wounded. There is no indication that the Washington government will authorize, pr support, any act looking toward enforcing the demand for insuring the safety of El Paso and her people.

Under the circumstances, it becomes necessary for El Paso to organize for her own defence, as was done last year. It will be remembered that last year, when it became known that the Washington government would not protect this city against bombardment, a strong body of volunteers was formed among El Paso citizens, having in mind the taking of such steps as might become necessary to protect El Paso and her people from dangers internal and external. The temper of the people here at that time was such that no repetition of the events of the previous May would have been tolerated.

Last year, the Washington government was made fully aware of the tension existing here, which might easily have developed a critical situation at any moment. It is altogether probable that, if the expected emergency had arisen then, the army, under pressure from here, would have been released for such operations across the line as might have been necessary for the immediate protection of El Paso from assault across the line. The complete preparations made on that February night for the instantaneous movement of the American force justified the impression that Col. Steever in 1912 would have been allowed to exercise a wider discretion than he was allowed to exercise in 1911. The army awaited only the word of permission.

Fortunately the emergency passed, with the peaceable surrender of Juares. No opportunity arose to test the intentions of the Washington government or the temper of the people of El Paso. But not a man but will recall with a thrill the intensity of feeling that would not have tolerated for one hour a repetition of the events of the Madero attack of 1911. If anything of that sert had occurred, the American army would have taken vigorous steps to defend El Paso from bombardment, or else El Paso would have taken vigorous steps to defend berself, and there might have been a clash between the regular military force (grossly misdirected from Washington, to the keen regret of its immediate commanders) and the local volunteer home guard, ready for anything to enforce the sound principle that El Paso deserves and demands protection from foreign assault, under any and all conditions.

Now, this year, we have a weak and ineffective individual at the head of the state department, having no policy, and no idea of true conditions, practical remedies, or emergency measures. We have a president and a secretary of state ignorant of conditions on the border and seemingly careless of them. We, down here, are nothing to them. We are not even pawns in their game;

we are flecks of dust on the board, and that's all. The army men know the truth, their sight is clear. They resent being placed in the position of making certain demands and then meekly accepting the most flagrant defiance of those demands. They know that it is just the repetition of such disgraceful surrenders-moral failures-that has been chiefly responsible for the loss of prestige of Americans in Mexico, and that has been the indirect cause of loss or many lives and untold treasure. But the army men must take their orders as they come. And their orders do not call for any activity of the red corpuscles under any circumstances whatever, in con-

nection with border emergencies, Consequently, it is time to form definite plans, once more, for home defence. El Paso should make Washington aware, in no uncertain terms, that this city will defend herself if the American army cannot or will not defend her. It is a good time to set the precedent of the "neutral zone" around Juarez, within which there must be no fighting endangering lives on

But at present, there is no such intention on the part of the Washington El Pasoans need not think that they will enjoy any protection in case of a big battle over the river, for there will be none tendered-the army has no such orders. Either the attitude of the Washington government must be changed, or else El Paso must protect herself.

Summer Resorts At Home

N ARIZONA a strong movement is under way to arouse popular interest in home resorts and to discourage the annual drain of population and cash to California. Arizons newspapers and magazines are filled with advertisements of newly founded summer cottage resorts in the mountains and higher plateaus of the state; the inducements are alluring, and it would seem as if they ought to get good

Arizona is blessed with a great variety of climate. The common notion is that it is all hot-a region of low, blistering valleys and "desert." Nothing could be further from the truth. Arizona has an immense area of mountainous country, where the average elevation is many thousands of feet above sea level. Arizona has mountain ranges with peaks 9000 and 10,000 feet high or more. Arizona has wast forests, in fact that state has the largest pine forest in one body remaining in the United States

It is easy to get into the mountains from the cities. Establishing a few more good roads will open up immense areas of high mountainous country to summer settlement. There is plenty of mountain water, and the mountain scenery cannot be surpassed anywhere.

All it needs is education, information, and the building up of a spirit of loyalty to home. Just as El Paso and New Mexico people ought to think first of Cloudcroft when they plan for the summer, and ought to take advantage of this beautiful resort right at home, just so the people of Arizona ought to make the most of their own state resorts, open up and develop new ones, build roads, institute improvements, and in every possible way undertake to make use of the summer recreation facilities their own state presents.

It is estimated that \$500,000 to \$750,000 in cash is taken out of El Paso every year to California resorts. If this estimate be correct, think what a drain must be going on in Arizona, where the people slip over to the coast as a matter of habit, and spend months there. In the aggregate, millions of dollars are taken to California from Arizona every year, and not one cent comes back. Money taken to California by El Pascans and Arizonana is lost forever to the trade channels of these sections. California knows no principle of reciprocation. She absorbs with capacious maw, but lifts not her hand to promote the interests of this region, remote from her, and unknown.

Development and conservation of home resorts is one of the best ways to stave off the usual "summer dullness." Arizona will profit greatly if the principle be generally accepted. The praiseworthy efforts of some persons to open up desirsble summer resorts in the state deserve all encouragement.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago Newa)
The lanesomest woman in the world she who hasn't any old memories to Pity a man who thinks he is doing well if he stays on the water wagon between drinks.

The accionts believed that the world was square—but that was before poli-

Some people think it queer that we have no female after dinner speakers, but there is nothing queer about it. Women tell all they know before din-

GLOBE SIGHTS.

(Atchison Globe.)
A plan to make the quarantine regu-lation extend to the bores, gets our We greatly admire the good old ets because they didn't write popuJOURNAL ENTRIES,

(Topeka Journal). It doesn't take very much to discourage some folks.
Accommodating people are always being imposed upon.
About the only thing many men can beat is carpets or rugs.
Shap shots of people never make
them out as good looking as do high
prices photographs. But they're truer According to the jokesmiths, the theft of umbrellas is so general that everybody must be carrying one belonging to some one class.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.) A man has reason, but a woman has reasons.

The dead-sure thing is often more dead than sure. There are a good many problems that won't be solved by problem plays.

All men have equal rights, out has of them are left.

It is doubtful if even the aviator always gets the worst of a trade and says so.

All men have equal rights, out has of them are left.

It is doubtful if even the aviator him bridges behind him.

It is generally considered a good thing not to be considered a good. A woman can give a compliment thing.

A woman can give a compliment thing.

The trouble with the self-made man at least a week before a plug man feels the prick.

The trouble with the self-made man is that he so often forgets to put on the finishing touches.

Stars and Stripes By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

N this, the glorious and jambang-some Fourth of July, it is fitting that we should cease, for a few minutes, our painful investigations con-serning the effect of dynamite in small ses upon the thumb and should take p the study of the Stars and Stripes. The Stars and Stripes were invented y our forefathers for use as a buttle lag while ejecting the bated tyrant om our soil. The stars stand for what we should make our enemies see, and the stripes indicate what our enemies ithin our borders should wear. ng time foreign nations did not pay such attention to the Stars and Stripes ecause we had not demonstrated their full meaning, but during the ast cen-tury this has not been the case. In oments of rashness several nations have monkeyed with our flag and in each case the offending power has gone nto the back shop for extensive and

ostly repairs.
The Stars and Stripes have waved on many a battle field and have gone to glory on many a sea. Men in second rate ships have unfurled the Stars and Stripes and underneath them have licked enemies of twice their size; and fainting, bleeding patriots on land have taken another look at the tattered colors and have followed them into the jaws of Beater. death and beyond.



Others stamp upon it when they cannot run the country to suit themselves."

The Stars and Stripes have made heoes of several million men and these men have made this nation great. In ime of war the flag goes forward over felds of glory, and dying men lift up heir heads and bless it as it passes. But in times of peace we are not so particular about it. Some of us bless reverently while others give it to trained dogs and ponies to wave in vandeville and still others stamp upon with great fury when they cannot un the country to suit themselves. It is pretty hard to die for the Stars nd Stripes, just at present, but we can t least remember that if a million solers have loved this country enough to e under its flag in time of war, the st of us should have enough affection refrain from grabbing everything se in time of peace. The soldier who starved in prison because he would not desert his flag must feel pretty cheap nowadays when millions of breathless oddess of Liberty in their mad desire | Ball.

resolutions to keep this great country of ours worth dving for again, if necessary.-Copyrighte! by George Matthew

TRADES ASSEMBLY THREATENS FIGHT

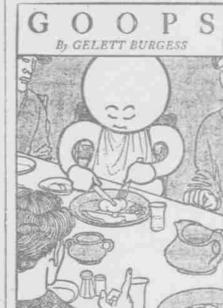
Wishes Bisbee Ordinauee Changed and Says Will Start Fight ou

Courthouse Removal. Bisbee, Ariz, July 4 .- A fight on the courthouse removal, unless a city orlinance Is amended, was the purport of a communication handed to the city ouncil. The communication was from the Warren District Trades assembly which includes many of the local unions, and stated that the assembly desired the amendment of the ordiwhich forbids public gatherings

nance which forbids public garnerings in Bisbee.

The communication declared that this ordinance is in violation of not only state, but national right of free speech and that, if it were not amended, the members would "use all honorable means of defeat the locating of the county courthouse in a city where free speech was denied." It is claimed that \$00 votes can be mustered. The communication was ordered filed by te council. Thomas Martin, whose back was bro-

en by a falling boulder, died at the ospital after lingering for two weeks.



GORDON FIFE (Do You commit Vegicrime?)

Gordon Fife. He cuts potatoes, with a knile! We call this act a Vegicrime, The Goops all do it, all the time: But cultured people, in New York. They cut polatoes

with a fork! Don't Be A Goop!

ABE MARTIN

Gibson Peel, whose graduation essay, "Th' Age o' Opportunity," caused no end o' comment, has decided, after explorin' several fields of endeavor, t' take th' agency for th' Little Duchess Rug Beater. How's th' meter reader goin' ' git in th' house after mother gits

14 Years Ago Today From The Hernid This Date 1809.

Mrs. M. S. Teel returned to Chilium-Ed Scenion went up the White Oaks He this morning. Miss Hazel Graham is spending the Miss Florence Thornton left this af-Mrs. H. 3L Mundy returned home

Mrs. H. M. Mundy returned noise from the ranch today.
E. J. Hurray and W. J. Lapont came down yesterday from Las Cruces.
Miss Sita Hines left for Los Angeles this morning to spend the summer.
Mrs. R. H. Gradorff, of Tucnon, is in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Groff.
Miss Alice Nolan has gone down to San Elizario, Texas, to spend a few down with friends.

days with friends.

Exgovernor Thornton, of New Mexico, passed through this morning on his way to Mexica.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Payne, Carolyn Payne and H. D. Slater returned from Payne's ranch this morning.

J. Mechan went up to Albuquerque this morning, being called there on account of the illness of his wife.

The new flag purchased by the employes of the G. H. was holsted yesterday morning with very little ceremony.

At Howard and family left this afteringeles, where they will spend the The store of J. W. Eckman, on San street, was broken into last

aliey.

Something less than 300 people athold the races at Washington park is afternoon and were well enterined. The half rate dash was won adily by Battler, with Smith up.
The following parties were licensed wed on July 3 and 41 Albert P.

Inn and Miss Elliza Parker; Marror J. Histons and Miss Lillie Sal-

oddess of Liberty in their man desire of get instantaneously rich.

Let us take this day off to admire the tars and Stripes and to form stern solutions to keep this great country fours worth dving for again, if necestry.—Copyrights I by George Matthew II Paso's summer resort.

Charlie Drawis is, was severely instantaneously in their man desire again.

E. P. Turner, general passenger again of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from Cloudcroft. Mr. Turner predicts a great future for Cloudcroft and expensed himself as being delighted with the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached here blonday with his wife and gon from the control of the T. & P., reached her

El Paso's summer resort.

Charlie Davis, ir., was severely injured by the explosion of a cannon cracker last night. Youg Davis attempted to light the fuse of the bomb and throw it into the street. It exploded before he threw it and hadly mangled the ends of the second and third figers of his right hand.

Dr. W. H. Vilas and Dr. H. E. Stevenson, of El Paso, have just been appointed temporarily to the United States Marine hospital service and will be stationed in Mexico. Dr. Vilas goes to Montercy and Dr. Stevenson to San Luis Potosi, The duites will be similar to those of Dr. Alexander, of Junerez.

George E. Bovec, who was appointed war deputy collector of internal revd to a regular division, with head-variors at San Antonio, has been ap-cinted an office deputy. E. C. Rob-ets has been tendered the position of created, with headquarters at El Paso

The Galorious Fourth

- By Walt Mason -

Now let the whistles shrick, let the spellhinders speak, this is the Fourth! Duy of all days the best! Let us rejoice with zest, we of the golden west—east, south and north! Healed every rankling sore, sections there are no more; we are as one; brothers are we who late glared with eyes of hate; state scowls no more at state—all that is done. Brothers are we today, whether in blue or gray we are arrayed; comrades, throughout the rades in hearts and souls stand, while he music rolls, eating ice cream; hearthe freight; knowing that ancient hate is a bad dream. Comrades and brothers true, equals, in gray or blue, while the worlds wag; walking adown the years, ot with our swords or spears; looking through happy tears up at the flag! So let the whistles shrick, let the snellnders speak, let the bells ring! This is the greatest land both past and fu-ture grand! Play "Dixie." O you band! All rise and sing!—Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.

A. M. Helpling, chief electrician of the G H & S. A., met with a painful incident Thursday evening at 7:30, while repairing some machinery in the newer plant. He had overhauled the main electric generator and was testing the engine, when it occurred.

While the engine was in motion, he TOE CRUSHED IN MACHINERY While the engine was in motion, he was feeling for pounds, and accidentally pul his foot in the guide block. The block closed in on his foot, mashing his large toe, and a small portion of his foot. He was immediately placed in an ambulance and sent to hotel Dieu.

NEW RECEIVERS ARE NAMED FOR THE 'FRISCO SYSTEM St. Louis, Me., July 4.—Benjamin L. Winchell resigned as receiver of the St.

Winchell resigned as receiver of the St.
Louis & San Francisco railroad at a conference in the chambers of federal circuit findge Sanbern.

The resignation of Mr. Winchell was accepted, it is said, and in the same accepted, it is said, and in the same brick, steel and reinforced concrete, and W. B. Biddle, vice presidents of the road, were appointed receivers. In this capacity they were to serve with Thomas it West president of the board of directors of the St. Leuis Trust company which is the cost has bandled the Frisco's finances.

The contract for the Ketrick build-human scalp, the only restriction being that the victim whether man woman or child, shall not be a member of their own settlement. Tomorrow—The Protestant Church work is being pashed on the Noil building, to cost \$75,000. Plans for a scientife "Shrine" temple are completed. The building is to cost the resources.

The Wild Boar

A Short Story.

- HE path wound about a good deal, as game paths do, so that the old fellow could rarely see more than a few yards in front of him. That explains why, in rounding a sharper bend than usual, the boar came suddenly upon an animal dashing as if for its life in the opposite direction to that taken by himself. Collision was inevitable it seemed, but it was the old boar who, with scarcely the 50th of a second's warning, took in the situation in a flash. Quick as light-ning he sprang-of rather, reared-up wards in his gallop in a way peculiar to pigs, slashing sideways with his head a slant in a manner also popular to pigs, straight at the other

head a stant in a manner also pe-cullar to pigs, straight at the other beasts throat.

There was a yell and the other beast pitched headlong sideways into the undergrowth, blood spurting from a deep, anery gash plowed across its throat and shoulder—an ugly wound. The heast was a wolf, but the old boar alld not wait to see that

The beast was a wolf, but the old boar ald not wait to see that.

He kept straight on as if nothing had happened, parallel with the firbus, seeking the far end of the ravine, where there was a forest and an easy way out. And the next instant he was almost on top of a man harrying the other way. There was an awazed shout as the d brute reared in his charge as be-

ere, with out a second's heatistion or onfusion; the boar saw the man flat-en against the wall of undergrowth.

stroke by a hair's brendty, and at the created the control of the

excited to great during by the success of his companion. For a minute it looked as if the fine old heast was really going to be benten, but only for a minute. The other hound, in leaning at his other ear, had been repulsed and had retired temporarily with a masty gash on his chest made by those terrible tusks, and the boar, seeing his chance, acted. With one tremendous jerk, he shook the biggest hound from his hold, and the next instant had jerk, he shook the biggest hound from his hold, and the next instant had siashed and hurled the brave dog bod-lly into the bushes, killing him on the spot. Then he trotted away, hristling and foaming, leaving the other hound to how! at his defeat and loss.

That night in a wood on the slope of a high ridge, the old boar started to feed. His food was quite innocent, consisting of acorns and various bulbs.

consisting of acorns and various bulbs which he rooted up with his powerful amout. And at this harmiess occupation he was peacefully enraged, when suddenly he stopped and flung up his head. He had become aware of sounds all around him in the bitterly cold darkness. He could not tell what they were, because the wind was wrong, but when many of these stealthy noises had passed shead of him, he scented them, and, with a snort, dashed away. But there was no getting away from

them; they were everywhere these creeping forms. He was in fact, in the middle of a Turkish regiment in open order, engaged with others upon a night attack.

Then the old boar seemed to go mad with care and fear. He charged about with cage and fear. He charged about hither and thither, granting and splashing, upsetting and wounding all who came in his path. It was very dark, and the bayonets jabbed at him with muffled cursings, only seemed to make him worse. To fire at him would, of course, have spoiled the whole man-enver, silence being vital, and the regu-lar troops merely tried to bayonet him. But at last he got mixed up with a batch of recruits from Constantinople, and these, knowing very little of boars, shouted that the Bulgarians were kill-

The old boar fell, fighting grandly, with three bayonets through him. The recruits broke and fled, and in a Next morning, as soon as it was light, the Bulgarians hardly realising their luck, came sweeping down in force, and the first thing the leading officer did was to trip and fall over the old hear.

he ridge above, driving the Turk al-

Then that officer picked himself up. nd drawing his sword, gravely saluted the bristly cureass. "There lies the victor of this battle," he said aloud. "Let him be borne with full honors to the general, and his head mounted on oak."

No Paupers Among Igorots Wild Tribesmen, Numbering 180,000, Live in II Provinces of

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

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Northern Luzan. -By Frederic J. Haskin-

ASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—
It has frequently been explained that the Philippine's wild tribes and Moros constitute barely one-tenth of the archipelago's population of 8,000,006, but this seems recessary because of the erroneaus impression in this country that the ligorots seen at the St. Louis and Scattle expositions were representative Filipinos. There are nearly 7,000,006 Christianized Filipinos, between 500,006 and 600,006 Moros, 180,000 Igorots and several thousand non-Christians in various spacific will tribes.

Invertex Namber 180,000, The 180,000 Igorots are found in 11 provinces of northern Luzon. They vary widely in development, ranging from the barely civilized down to the will deat head hunters. The Benguet Igorots found around Baguio are the lument, while the fiercest are the lument of northern Luzon are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of morthern fauron are second to the fiercest are the lument of the lument of the Jarilla were found to the shaft. General manager N. J. Welsh and superintendent W. T. Swojer, of the Otero company, and T. B. Emines, superintendent of the Jarilla ASHINGTON, D. C. July 4.—

tamest, while the flergest are the tamongots and the Kalingas. All of these wild men of northern fairon are grouped for administrative purposes in the mountain province with an American fleatenant governor, and American lieutenant governors in the various subdivisions. The great while father of these people is bean C. Worcester accretary of the interior. They consider him the king of the Islands. Their sovernor for a great many years was William F. Pack in whom they had great confidence, and the present governor or administrator general is A. E. Eckman, who also knows them by virtue of long and intimate experience.

Descendants of Malays.

Their possessions are very few con-sisting principally of a thatched house, a few rude implements and some trin-kets. Some of the head men own fairkets. Some of the head men own fairly large farms. When a man dies, no
matter how rich he may have been,
one-half of all his edible possessions
and one-half of his horses and flocks
are esten by his community. The body
is kept tied to a chair in the house
until his property is esten up then be
is buried on some hillside with proper ceremony. Whenever anyons becomes unable to care for himself or
herself, relatives or friends assume
their support. Their homes — usually ramshackle one story bamboo affairs of one, two or three rooms. At
night entire families huddle together
to keep warm.

liad county, have come to spend the
summer in Ajpine.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hancock have
returned from a trip to Michigan.

DAILY RECORD

Building Permin.

To L. Hudson, to build an adobe
talte, \$100

To Mayfield Realty company, to
Grande street; estimated value, \$1250.

To Southwestern from works, to build
a garage. 1015 Montana street; estimated value, \$148

One end of a room is divided into sleeping quarters in the shape of a sloping box extending entirely across one end of the house, say 15 feet long by five feet wide and three and six inches high. The ground is the floor of this room. At high before the family goes to bed a fire is built on the floor in the hox and when the place is well heated the fire is raked out and the family crawls in, shuth the door tight and goes to sleep. To keep the hent in all the cracks of this box are carefully closed up with clag the result being an airtight compartment with hardly a breath of ventilation.

South side of Rilas between San Sleep in Afriight Rooms.

Lives on Rice and Petatoes.

The Igoret lives on rice and pointies the year round. These are the only staples they are sure of month in and month out. They seldom have ment, although they are fond of deer and dog. They also like locusts and grasshoppers. The favorite method of cooking a dog is to feed one for several days until he is stuffed. The family and their friends then prepare a hot fire and encircling the poor anihot fire and encircling the poor animal, they beat him to death with clubs until every bone in his based on they then skin and cook him whole, thus enjoying a morsel that is at once rousted, stuffed and jeliled.

Head by niles is dying out among the

Head hunting is dying out among the igorous especially with those around isaguio and along the coast, but the practice is still favored by the flerce and isaguing the coast. nd isolated fromts such as the Kal-gas and the Honogots. An Honogo-mat present his intended bride with a

MINE GAS KILLS TWO MEN NEAR OROGRANDE

Four others Are Overcome, but Are Resened From the Fisk Shaft of the Otero Copper Company.

to live.

No Pauperism in Tribes.

While there is no pauperism among figorous, they certainly are not rich. Their possessions are very few consisting principally of a thatched house, a few rude implements and some trinkets. Some of the head men own fairly large farms. When a man dies, no matter how rich he may have been one-half of all his edible possessions and overhalf of his horses and flocks.

mated value, \$140.

with hardly a breath of ventilation. Their beds are solid planks with the centers slightly hollowedout. A block of wood is supposed to make a good pillow.

Lives on Rice and Petatees.

The Igorot lives on rice and potations to suppose they are sure of month in and mouth out. They seldom have Hazue's subdivision of Government Fill: consideration, \$393; July 3, 1915. Hot Wells, Texas—John D. Hackett to J. W. Fanst, Iota 2, 9, 10, 23 and 24, block 75; 13 and 14, block 77; 10 to 12, block 89 Hat Wells; consideration, \$200; June 2, 1313.

Doroten Murilines and Refugie Gan-Richard A. Smith and Katherine

Harry J. Geichius and Dorphine Automobiles Licensed. 1806—H. Lesdie Jones, 1107 East Ne-vada street; Harley-Davidson motorcy-

1607-J. L. Dunn, Las Cruces, N. M., five passenger Ford.

Births—Girls.

To Mrs. Catarina Flores. Campbell and Eighth, June 30.

Births-Boys, I. M. Hazzard, 710 Roose-To Mrs. H. M. Hazzard, 710 Roose-elt street, July I. To Mrs. Ceellia Provencio, 419 South regen street. June 27. To Mrs. Isidoro Cardenas, 2123 Michigan avenue, June 18.

To Mrs. Leonardo Sanchez, 818 Seventh street, June 21. Euserio Zuniga, El Paso,